NEW YORK HERALD MONHAY, FEBRUARY IV 1862.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

E N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

DAILY HERALD two centsper copy. \$7 per and
W.EELLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six coy \$3 per annum; the European Edition every Wach or \$3 per annum, the European Edition every Wednesd = conts percopy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britis 6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; formia Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at per annual TART CORRESPONDENCE, containing important task from any quarter of the world; if used, will be collected from any quarter of the world; if used will be used for. By Our Foreign Correspondents are the last Requested to Shall all Letters and Pack

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ADVENTERMENTS consens every day; advertisements la-yred in the WERKLY HERALD. FAMILY HERALD, and in the philamids and European Editions.
JOS PHINTING accounted with nonlinear, chapmens and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- COLLEGE BANK.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- SERIOUS PARILY-PLEA-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- ROAD TO LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- OUR AMERI NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-ICE WITCE-HAP-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STICKNEY'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -Con Nutr-Lawned Hipporotamus, Whalk, &c., at all hours. --Onoisa, offernoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bro NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway .- G OTTSCHALK'S CONCERT HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Smyvesant Institute, No. 659

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. OANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs. GAIRTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, Bal-CHYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.-

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLESQUES

OPER INSTITUTE. -DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION LAUGHING GAS, AND CONCERT BY PUPILS OF THE FAIR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

New York, Monday, February 17, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Fort Donelson is all important. The latest intelligence from the fort is up to five O'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was brought to Cairo by the Minnehaha. The fight had then been going on for three days, with great vigor on both sides. On the first day (Thursday) the attack was commenced by our land forces, 40,000 strong, under Generals Grant, McClernand and Smith, when the rebels gave battle from their intrenchments outside the fort, and were driven back, two of their batteries remaining in possession of our troops. At this time only one gunboat-the Carondelet-was engaged in the action, but that evening five other gunboats and 8,000 men arrived at the scene o warfare. On Priday afternoon Commo lore Foot, with his whole Sece of gunboats, attacked the fort, and had to and a terrific fire from three batteries, one on water line, one fifty feet higher, and another ty feet above the latter. The shots from their teries proved terribly destructive, disabling, it It said, all the gunboats except one. Commodore Foote, in his official despatch, received by the Navy Department yesterday, says that after a severe fight of an hour and a quater, wi hin less than a hundred yards of the fort, his flagship, St. Louis, had her wheel carried away, and about the same time the tiller of the Louisville was shot off. Both boats being thus rendered unmanageable, they floated down the river with the current. The two remaining beats were also severely injured. The St. Louis received fifty-nine shots, and the other boats fully half that number. Fifty-four of our men were killed and wounded in this action. Commodore Footswho was twice slightly wounded-says that had not the two guabouts been disabled at this juncture the fort would have been reduced in fifteen minutes, as the rehelwere running from their latteries. Thus rendered helpless, the Commodore withdrew, with the Conestogs, to Cairo, by the advice of General Grant, to repair damages, and bring up a larger force for the attack

On her way to Cairo the Minnebaha met our formidable mortar boats at Paducah, on their ways to Fort Donelson. Meantime the fight was contipued all day Saturday by the land forces. The right wing of the rebel fortifications was taken and the Union fing was planted on it. In the con-Biet the contending forces fought breast to breast, and Swartz's battery was captured by the robels. but was recaptured by the Ninoteenth Indiana regiment. After a desperate contest the upper redoubt, which completely commands Fort Donelson, was taken by our men on Saturday afternoon, and General Grant has telegraphed that the fort would certainly be in his possession vesterday (Sunday). As it is, the Stars and Stripes are flying from the commanding redoubt over the defences of Fort Donelson. Our troops behaved with great gallantry. The Illinois Eighteenth and the lows Seventh suffered terribly. The loss on both sides was heavy. Two colonels on our side are reported killed, and two wounded. The force of the enemy is said to be thirty thousand, and got fifteen thousand, as at first supposed.

The rebel fortifications being erected on high bluffs, the firing from the gunboats was less destructive than at the capture of Fort Henry, but still the guns planted on low water level, six in number, were either dismounted or silenced by the shots from our boats. The first shot fired from the Louisville dismounted the splendid 128-pounder of the rehels

We received no news up to a late hour this morning of the events which transpired at Fort Donelson yesterday, so that our information only brices us down to the proceedings of Saturday

manatches received in Washington yesterday con sraing the affair have inspired the utmost conf feace as to the result in the mind of General McCiellan, who was all day in telegraphic comanipation with General Hallock. No lears of the

rebels being reinforced at Fort Donelson were en tertained, in time to save it, while the impossibility of the rebels receiving a fresh supply of an in mition was regarded as certain. General Mo-Clellan entertains no doubt of the ultimate capture of the fort.

We publish to-day, in connection with this news a map of Fort Donelson, together with sketches of the commanding officers on our side, and an account of the gunboats engaged.

No further despatches have been received di rectly from Bowling Green, but it is believed at headquarters in Washington that the whole federal force in Kentucky is following close upon the rebels, who have retired from Bowling Green, and that the former will probably proceed without serious interruption to Nashville and Knoxville, and thus out off the rebel force in Virginia from that in Tennessee, and have the latter between t vo fires without the benefit of fortifications.

Success follows success in Missouri. In our last news from that State we had the account of the flight of the rebel General Price from Springfield. and the pursuit of his forces by the Union cavalry-Yesterday we received intelligence from General Halleck that the rear guard of Price's army was overtaken, and after a short resistance fled and dispersed, leaving in the hands of our troops more prisoners than they could well take care of, and deserting all their wagons and baggage on the road.

The important communication from our corres pondent in Paris, which we publish in the HERALD this morning, will prove to our readers that the millions of the French people are in favor of the sustention of the integrity of the Union of the United States, that this fact is fully known to Napoleon and his friends, and that hence he has abandoned the idea of any interference with our government in its efforts to crush out the Southern rebellion-if he ever seriously entertained such a notion. This is indeed doubtful, as it is more than likely that he held it forth as a snare for his old acquaintance, Lord Palmerston, hoping that England would move first towards a war with America, when he would desert and leave her in the difficulty. Slidell's arrival in Paris is noticed at length The rebel agent was at once and openly tabooed in diplomatic circles, the Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Chambers and a Minister of State, having said at a soirce at the house of the English Ambassador, "Mr. Slidell is nothing to any one here." Slidell and his family had made preparations for a stay of some four years in Paris: so that his mission may, after all, be only a simple cover for a voluntary exile from the land of treason. The Czar of Russia had, it is said, written to Napoleon expressing his good wishes towards the United States. On the whole, the Emperor of France seemed to be again mas ter of the situation at home and abroad; for it is said that his programme for the future rule of Mexico disquiets the Cabinet of Great Britain almost as much as his extraordinary policy on the Northern American question.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The steamship Teutonia, from Southampton on the morning of the 1st, arrived at this port last night Her news has been anticipated by her own tele graphic report from Cape Race, while the advices the Asia, published yesterday morning in the

HERALD, are one day later.
Mr. Wm. J. Reid, of the steamer Matanzas, ar. rived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Hilton lead, reports that when that vessel left Port Roy al, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, the yacht Henrietta, Lieutenant Bennett commanding, was in the harbor, all well. The Henrietta had been to Beaufort, South Carolina, and returned with all on board in excellent health and spirits.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have unanisword.

The great Southern Planters' Convention will reassemble to-day in Memphis, Tenn. Among the elegates from Virginia we see the names of R. K. Meade, Win, L. Goggin, Chas. J. Faulkner, Andrew U. H. Stuart and Favette McMollen.

The West India mail steamer Cleator arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing us dates from Kingson, Jamaica, to the 5th of February, on which day she sailed. The news from Kingston is interesting, though not important. The Legislature was still in session, but the final adjournment was daily expected. Our special correspondent notes the arrival of a Southern vessel, the Zach Sabel, Captain Sabel, from Sabine, Texas, with ninety-six piles of cotton. The people of Kingston took very little interest in the secosh pilot boat. The sland was quite healthy. Coffee was bringing from \$13 to \$16 per 100 lbs .-- scarcely paying the

The Thirty-third New York Volunteers, Colonel R. F. Taylor, have allotted to their families from their pay, for the months of January and February, the sum of nine thousand dollars.

The Western Virginia State Legislature, at Wheeling, adjourned its session on the 13th inst. The Connecticut cavalry regiment now stationed at Meriden has orders to repair to Wheeling, Va. George W. Jones, of Iowa, who is now in Fort Lafavette, charged with treason, is father of Capt. R. G. Jones, one of the rebels who were taken prisoners at the fall of Fort Henry.

The Union Defence Committee held a meeting on Saturday, and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, which will be found elsewhere, enumerating the victories achieved by our military and naval forces, and eulogizing in glowing terms the eroism evinced by the leaders of the victorious and invincible defenders of the Union.

The report of the special committee of the Board of Aldermen on Mayor Oudyke's inaugural Message will be found in our advertising columns o-day. The suggestions of his Honor relative to the election of Aldermen are elaborately discussed. and the committee state that the proposed innovation would work great injury unless promptly denounced. They reluctantly condemn the proposed scheme as "subversive of the rights and threatening to the liberties of the people of this city."

Skating was renewed yesterday with all its usual vigor. A large number of persons visited the Central Park during the day; but, as skating is not allowed on Sunday evening the, ice was cleared by The ball is expected to be up again to-day.

The ship E. W. Farley sailed from Boston yes terday for Ship Island, with six companies of the Eighth New Hampshire regiment. The cotten market was irregular on Saturday, but exhiser more tone than it did the previous day. The

transact, ..., however, were limited, as the larger clasers. The sales were confined to 200 bales, including portion soid late the previous afternoon. We quote middling uplands at about 28c., while small lots, probably cases pressed, were sold at a figure or two less Good middling was held at 29c. The Liverpool Brokers' Circular of the 31st of January gives the stock of Ameri can cotton at 216,890 bales, against 481,780 last year at he same time, and of India at 283.021 against 123.470 last year; Egyptian, 11,190, against 25,690 last year; African and West India, 600, against 1,520; Brazil and other American ports adjacent to it, 32,500, against 7,840. the files oft., from America, none; at the same to net year, 280,000 bales From India, 108,000, against 16.000 major last rear. To arrive at the compared

supply of cotton in Liverpool on the 31st of Janu ary, compared with the same time reduce the whole to pounds, by estimating can balos at 450 pounds each, and the India bales at an average of 300 lbs. each. Another difference may be shown between the value of American and India bales at an average of 300 lbs. each. Another diffe notion in Liverpool on the 31st ult. and the same day last year, which will be seen by the following table of prices

Per Pound. Per Pound. Per Pound. An—Middling uplands. 7 1-16d. urat middling do 4% 4. 5d. 6d. a 6% d. The Brokers' Circular reports that the shipments mad to the United States during the month of January amounted to 25,058 bales, nearly all of which was Amer can grown. Taking all qualities at the cost of about 25 lb., and estimating the bales at 450 lbs., would give \$112 50 per bale, or for the whole amount \$2,941,025nearly three millions of dollars. Such an importation has probably in some degree contributed to the inflation ess active, while prices for most grades exhibited rathe egres of firmness, while prices were without change of noment and somewhat irregular, especially for inferio and common lots. Corn was dull and rather lower while sales were light, at 65c. for Western mixed, de changed. Sugars were steady, with sales of 883 hhds. and 116 boxes. 2,000 bags Laguayra coffee were sold on private terms. Freights were steady and engagements

More Successes-Expected Fall of Fort Donelson-Defeat of the Rebels in Mis-

The glorious news will be found in another column that the flag of the Union, baptized in blood, now waves over the strongest redoubt commanding Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, as it waved a few days since over Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and that General Grant reports its certain capture. The way to Nashville will be opened, and a speedy end will be made of the rebellion in Tennessee. In Missouri it has received its final blow. In its ignominious flight General Price's rear guard was captured, and our troops have more prisoners than they know what to do with. Thus the work goes bravely on. What ought to be the policy of the govern,

nent under these circumstances? The admirable proclamation of the President, announcing an amnesty to all political prisoners, ought to be followed up by declaring an amnesty to all now in open hostility to the government, upon laving down their arms and submitting to the authority of the laws of the Union, to execute which is the sole and single purpose of the war. Such a proclamation would operate as a talisman upon what remains of the insurrection, and dissolve it like the snow of winter before the genial rays of a vernal sun. There is no vindictive purpose to gratify on the part of the President, and there ought not to be on the part of those in authority under him. Certainly there is not on the part of the officers of the arm; or the citizen soldiers who enlisted for the war. For what war? The war to restore the Union and the constitution, and not a war for vengeance, nor a war for any utopian ideas of philanthropy for negroes at the expense of white men. The President's proclamation of pardon to political offenders cannot fail to produce a powerful effect upon the misguided dupes of the insurgent chiefs. Its wisdom is obvious to all men not blinded by fanaticism and bloodbirsty revenge. Another proclamation, offering pardon to the rebels in arms, upon their submission, would crown this policy, and afford the most practical refutation of the enormous ng of the leaders in the rebellion and of the misrepresentations of the British press. It may disappoint the rabid abolitionists in and out of Congress; but, standing on such a broad platform, the President can afford to despise their enmity and their friendship both alike. The plaudits of a nation redeemed will compensate for the Satanic bate of a disunion faction, who are the primal source of all our national troubles. The conservative course of Mr. Lincoln will endear his name to generations

What do the fanatics propose to do when the war is over? To rule the Southern States as conquered provinces or territories, and to emancipate the whole negro popula ion? Did they ever seriously consider the effect of their insane proposition? In many districts of the South the blacks outnumber the whites, Now, if they are emancipated they will be entitled to be members of Congress and Governors of States. In a brief time, therefore, we might reasonably expect to see some hundred negroes in the House of Representatives, if not even in the Senate Chamber. What sort of Indicrous figure would such a piebald Congress present to the eyes of wondering nations? Such a laughing stock, indeed, has Jamaica aiready be. come. Nor would the absurdity stop short here. As the negroes in a Southern climate increase more rapidly than white men, it would not be long till they would have a preponderance in numbers, and then perhaps the idea would occur to Sambo that he ought to have the entire South to himself, and that it would be well to get rid of the whites, after the fashion of St. Dominge, so earnestly recommended by the abolition tribe. In the North the negroes can be politically free with impunity to the white race, though social freedom is further from their reach than it is at the South. But in the cotton States the case is entirely different and enlightened humanity revolts at the thought of emancipation. As Jefferson truly said, it is impossible that the two races can exist together free at the South. But the impractical visionaries think little of the consequences of their theories. The President, however, is a man of strong common sense as well as of a genial nature, and they cannot make him the instrument of their silly and destructive designs. This rapid succession of decisive victories will enable him to hold out the olive branch with grace, and to guarantee to the citizens of every Southern State the same rights of property and all the blessings which they

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY .- In returning public thanks to the generals and soldiers of the army and the officers and men of the navy who participated in the recent splendid victories at Roanoke Island and on the Tennessee river, the President has evinced a true appreciation of the value at which a due recognition of services nobly rendered is held alike by the soldier and the sailor who do battle for their country at the risk of life.

There is nothing more sweet nor more stimulating to men who dare all hazards for a good cause than to have their brave deeds honorably recorded upon the tablets of their country's history.

In adopting this course the President and the

Secretaries of the Army and Navy, who jointly

signed the order, have done much to add vigor

and courage to our troops in both services, and we may expect to reap the benefit of it in many a hard fought field, if, indeed, there remain many more to be contested before the rebellion is squeiched. And well may the President return the thanks of the nation to the gallant fellows who have achieved so much in the two late victories; for they have proved themselves equalboth officers and men-to the oldest veterans of any country. Look, for example, at the dashing bayonet charge of the Hawkins Zouaves on the battery at Roanoke Island; the cool daring of the naval officers on board the gunboats, when the magazines took fire, in going below, without assistance, and extinguishing the conflagration, while instant death stared them in the face. Such deeds as these show the mettle our soldiers and sailors are made of; and there have been many such brave deeds done in the recent battles both on the coast and in the West. And again observe the feat of Napoleonic energy accomplished by the troops of General Lander in Western Virginia, as stated in his despatch of Friday, where two columns of two thousand men each marched thirty-two miles, and another column forty-three miles, between four o'clock on Thur-day and eight o'clock on Friday evening, a period of only twenty-eight hours, during which they had to stop by the way and throw a bridge across the river Cacapon, at a deserted mountain road, in order to pursue their march. Examples like these will convince the world that this country can bring men into the field in time of need

who are equal to every emergency. AN INVESTIGATION COMMUTTEE HUMBUGGING Frank,-Hickman's Kitchen Investigating Committee seems determined to throw dust in its own eyes in one way or another. It arrested the Chevalier Wikoff because it found in the HERALD something about the President's Message dated the day before the Message was de livered. Chevalier Wikoff at first refused to tell where he had obtained his information about the Message, but finally announced that it came from Watts, the White House gardener. Watts testified that he saw and read the Message in the President's library, remembered its contents and repeated them to the Chevalier. But here the committee comes to the end of it - rope for what has all this to do with the HERALD?

All that the HERALD published of the Message upon the morning of its delivery, was a shrewd guess at one or two of its most important points. We published this just as the London Times gives a synopsis of the Queen's speech in the issue of the morning that her Majesty addresses Parliament. In London this synopsis is gathered from the current talk at the clubs where the speech is of course discussed and its tone anticipated. Our information was probably of this very character, and it was telegraph. ed to us, not by the Chevaller Wikon-who had no connection whatever with the Hugan pbut by Mr. Hanscombe, who was at that time. but is not at present, the managing chief of our corps of Wa-hington correspondents. mare's nest in eliciting the source of Chevatler Wikoff's information: for the Chevalier did not telegraph us anything muon the subject of the Message. What then has the committee to d.

with him or his gardening friends? What the Herann published about the President's Message harmed no one; but can the ame be said of the Tribene's surreptitious publication of General Thomas' report, which em bol 'ened the rebels and killed General Frement, or of the publication of the details of our expeditions by other of our abolition contempoavies' Let the committee leave the White House earden for a while, and direct its atten tion to premature exposes of military and naval movements. It may have better luck, perhaps.

THE NEW RESELFLAG.-The rebels, in adopt ing their new flag, appear to have, to a certain extent, accommodated themselves to the circum stances of the period ; but the designers might have done better, and produced a more appropriate emblem. For instance, on the blue union " in the corner the new flow bas four sters meaning we know not what. Had the number been three it would be comprehensible. inasmuch as there are only just that number of rebel States left now over whose soil the good old flag-the "Stars and Stripes"- is not float-

ing. When the rebel government first adopted a flag the colors and general style of the banner were made to assimilate to those of the United States, the stars being preserved, and the bars" being substituted for the "stripes." The stars, however, at that time numbered even, to represent the number of rebellious States. In the new design the bars have vanished, and a plain field of blood red supplies their place, typical of the bloody and unnatural rebellion in which the South is engaged-But we would suggest, just to make the embler appropriate, that the number of stars in the corner be reduced to three, representing Alabama. Texas and Arkansas, the only rebel States where the glorious flag of the Union is not now fluttering in the breeze.

THE EFFECT OF OUR VICTORIES IN EUROPE.-The tremendous force recently brought to bear upon the rebellion, and the rapidity with which such heavy blows are given to it, cannot fail to produce a startling effect in Europe. The econcies of steam on the railroad and in the ship, with the lightning's wing flashing over the telegraph wire-these agencies of modern civilization-will evidently make a short and terrible war of what in another age would have lasted for many years. The governments of the great Powers and their newspaper organs will soon find out how much they have been deceived about the strength of the rebellion and the weakness of the Union. They will dis. cover another thing, and that is that a republic with from six to seven hundred thousand victorious soldiers in arms will be a rather dangerous customer to meddle with. Hence they enjoyed under the constitution before the war. will probably agree to let it alone

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS LEGISLATION AT ALS BINY.—How is the pious, moral and religious Legislature getting on? Why does it keep toiling along like an overladen donkey, in-stead of dashing ahead like a Broadway railroad car in the good time coming? Is it because the lobby is disorganized? Why not reconstruct it, then? Speaker Raymond has a plan for a new lobby, and his committee has been sitting upon it until it must be as dead as the subjec of a coroner's inquest, or as spoiled as an egg nested too long. Why is not the Honorable Speaker's plan dragged away from the commit tee, galvanized into life by a strong resolution and unanimously adopted? A lobby is needed to attend to the Concert Saloon bill. Is it nos sible that there is any truth in the rumors that the honorable legislators intend becoming the pretty waiter girl lobby themselves?

This Concert Saloon bill ought to be hurried through by all manner of means, and the sooner the better, perhaps. After it has passed we want bills for the abolition of all hotels where girl waiters are employed, and expect to see all our theatres and opera houses closed because pretty girls frequent them. After that, there are a great many houses of very bad repute in New York, which the honorable members know-much better than we do-are disgraces to the city, and should be shut up. Drinking houses are abominations, and should be abolished by the Legislature. Gambling houses need legislative attention, and among them we include the shops of Wall street brokers, the gift enterprise office of the Tribune, and the betting stall of the Times. Last, but not least, there are the abolition conventicles, which should be immediately put down; for, above all vices that of abolition is the worst, and no promisecons assemblages of the sexes are half so reprehensible as those gatherings of long-haired, longbearded abolition fanatics, which have already brought the country to so dreadful a pars, and are plotting and scheming now to make bad worse. Pray let the Legislature attend to these

little matters immediately.

If the Legislature can stretch its power far enough to close the concert saloons and deprive the pretty waiter girls of employment, it can surely find means to destroy all other places of amusement, from the theatres to the churches Ever since Beecher became popular and made himself plenty of imitators, churches bave been as great places of amusement as any playhouse on record: sermons have been transformed into fanny lectures, and psalms into comic songs. Do not churches, and the pretty girls who sing in the choirs, need a legislative purgative also then? And, while our Albany reform, ers have their hands in, we insist upon their deciding, by a special act, which is the true reinion. Pagans, Protestants and Papists have been disputing about religion for centuries. Mahometans, Israelites and Greeks are at loggerheads with each other and all other sects. Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists Dutch and a dozen other churches are each sure that they have the true religion among the Protestants; while all other sects have also their splits and schisms, and Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Trinitarians and Spiritualists hang about the crowd of their conflicting brethren. and each also claims to have exclusive charge of the only genuine pathway to Elysium. Besides these, there are numerous people who hold that every one-good, bad or indifferent-will be saved, and numerous other people who declare that there is no God, or Heaven, or anything of the kind. Since the Legislature has gone into the religious business, let it pass an act deciding

Nay, our pious Albany brethren might even go farther, and make us all saints by act of the Legislature. This would be a speedy way of away with all missionary, tract and other religious societies, and be the severest blow to the Devil that the old fellow has ever received since Cromwell's time. Let them do this, and they may black mail all the pretty waiter girls they please, and we shall say nothing about it.

whether there is any such thing as a true reli-

gion, and which church is the genuine one.

THE SATANIC ELEMENT OF ABOLITION ASSAIL. NO THE PRESIDENT THROUGH HIS FAMILY .-Like a hungry pack of wolves balked of their prey, and in full cry, the Salanic element of the abolitionists in Congress, and its newspaper organs in New York, are turning upon the Pre sident with characteristic ferocity. Failing to hunt him down for his public acts, they invade the sacred privacy of his home, and pry into the secrets of his family. Unable to wound him in any other way, they desperately seek to infuse poison into his domestic relations by the most candalous insignations. The cowards are willing to wound, but they are afraid to strike an open blow. The unscrapulous and unprincipled villains meanly stab in the dark. And what is it that whets their rage? It is the glorious victories won by the policy of McClellan, sustained by the President. They fear the restoration of the Union with the peculiar in stitution of the South retained, and everything else jus: as it was two years ago. In preference to this they would gladly see the South separated forever from the North, and both South and North ruined by never ending border wars. When Edmund Burke heard of the indecent manner in which the unfortunate French Oncen. Marie Antoinette, had been treated by ruffians drunk with blood, and none to protect her womanhood, he exclaimed, "The age of chivalry is gone." And well may it be now said of the present age that it is lost to every sentiment of nonor if none are found to resent and punish the dastardly and infamous conduct which has recently developed itself in connection with the proceedings of investigating committees in Congress. So have and so mean a con-piracy has never heretofore been brought to light in this country; and if the public detestation does not frown it down it will only be because the age has degenerated from the high toned morals

NEW MUNICIPANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS BOOK ... It is no derateed that a movement is on foot by responsible par-ties for the establishment in this city of a Morchants' Exchange and News Room, in an eligible locality, for the better accommodation of our mercantile community, on the same plan as that of the well known Boston Exchange Reading Room. The present Merchants Exchange build-ing will be taken possession of by the United States government on the 1st of May, thus rendering the ew movement very necessary for the acc dation of the commercial public. It is understood that the parties interested are now nego tlating for a commodious building for the purpose indi eated, which will amply meet the requirements of our merchants and do credit to the commercial metropolis of

Sailing of the Nova Scotiar PORTLAND, Feb. 16, 1862.
The Nove Scotian sailed for Liverpoel at ten o'clock flat. IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY.

The Rear Guard of Price's Rebel Army Dispersed.

Large Quantity of Baggage and Wagons Captured,

Sr. Louis, Feb. 16, 1862. General Hallack has received despatches from General Curtis stating that General Price's rear guard was over

esistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with onggage and wagons. General Curtis reports having taken more prisoners

aken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brie

han he knows what to do with "It never rains but it pours!"

SPRINGPIELD, Feb. 14, 1862. Our army, under the command of General Curtis in three divisions; the right under Colonel Jefferson 6-Davis; the left under General Carr, and the centre under

Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th, a skirmish took lace between our advance and a party of the rebels, in

was alightly wounded.

At sunset on the same day 300 of the enemy at our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of thirty This was regarded as the commencement of the battle and 300 cavalry and infantry, with a battery, were sen forward. The battery was placed on an emine manding the supposed approach of the rebels, and threshells were thrown, to which no response was made when our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard

About three o'clock on the morning of the 13th o army advanced in line of battle, and at daybresk the ook penceful possession of the town.

Price had left at two o'clock the same morning, leaving

erage wagons were also left. He had twelve thousand effective troops and fifty pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured ne hundred wagons of his train, and last night firing by ickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. his morning at six o'clock our whole force was fol

It is reported that Price is merely falling back to meet McIntosh, who was coming up with reinforcements, and on his joining him he would return and give us battle The probabilities are, however, that he is in full retreat People in and around Springfield express unbou atisfaction at the arrival of our troops, and general re policing is manifested throughout the Southwest at the re

This expedition will doubtless end the campaign in

Sr. Louns, Feb. 16, 1862.

All persons who are known to have been in arms against the United States, or to have actually aided the robellicin by word or deed, are to be agressed. These who are accused of acts in violation of the laws of war, such as the destruction of railroads and bridges, and private property. firing into trains, assessinations, acc., will not be released on any terms; but will be held for trial before military commissioners. Notoriously bad and dangerous men, though no specific ast of disloyalty can be proven against them, will be kept in custody, and their cases referred to the commanding general. Prisoners not included in either of the above classes may be released, upon subscribing to the usual cath, and giving sufficient bond, with good security for their future, ood conduct. The amount of bond should in no case be less than \$1,000, and in some cases should be much larger, varying acc uding to wealth, influence ohd previous conduct of the party. The security should in previous conduct of the party. The security should in prebe less than \$1,000, and in some cases should be much larger, varying acc riding to wealth, influence old previous conduct of the party. The security should in preference be a secessionist. Persons now engaged recruiting for the rebel service, and also those enrolled for the rebel service, will be arrested and held as prisoners of war. In addition to this, all property belonging to such persons, and which can be used for military purposes, such as horses, mules, harness, wagons, best cattle, forage, fac, will be secured and turned over to the Provost Marshal, to be disposed of a criding to orders of the Commanding General of the Department. These persons who have been in the rebel service, voluntarily come forward and take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance and parole, and are released from bonds. All property not of military character, taken from them, will be returned. By order of MAJ. GEN. HALLECK.

N. H. McLean, Asst. Adj. Gen. General Halleck has also issued a General Order, the principal point of which follows a request of the Acting

It is hereby ordered that at all future elections in this Sinte, whether State, municipal, county or town olections, every voter will be required to take the eath of all elegiance required by the State Convention of October 18, 1861. Officers of polls wil, see to the execution of this order. If they receive votes of persons not taking the eath they will be arrested, tried for military offence, and the election declared null and void.

Generals B. Hamilton and Steele left this evening for Cumberland river. One or more regiments of troop enve here daily for the same destination

DUR NAVAL AND MILITARY VICTORIES. Patriotic Resolutions of the Union De

At a meeting of the Union Defence Committee, held og aturday, Mr. Draper, Vice Chairman, presiding, the fol lowing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopt

The Union Defence Committee, acting for their fell citizens of New York in the expression of love of country rords of encouragement the progress of the loyal forces naval and military, now engaged in the duty of suppres ing rebellion and upholding the fisg of the Union, do here

by resolve—

Pird—That the cheering accounts of the success of our galiant officers, soldiers and seamen in the brilliant operations of the war call for the earnest thanks and cordian engantations of every loyal citizen for the burden they have borne, the dangers they have encountered, the blood they have shed, the skill and bravery they have shown in every conflictuous land or saa, and for the enduring lostre which their deeds of heroism and their orbearance in the hour of victory have shed upon the American name and character.

**Coord—That the many has signalized its skill, brave American name and character.

Scond—That the navy has signalized its skill, brave
y and patriotism in the following instances, namely:

The capture of the Hatteras forts.

The capquest of the defences of Port Royal,
The successful hombardment of Fort Henry.

Goldsborough confer distinction on the roils of the American Navy.

Reira—That the army has won enduring renown in the following condicts, namely:—

The battle of Philipps, in Virginia.

The battles of Bioneville and Brier Forks, in Missouri. The charge of Zegonyi, at Springsield.

The charge of Zegonyi, at Springsield.

The charge of Zegonyi, at Springsield.

The victory of franeaville.

The total rout of Marshall by Garfield.

The triumphant victories at Somerset and Mill Springs, and the crowning triumph in the storming of the works at Reancke and the capture of the rebel army.

Pourik—That the gallant conduct and noble devotion to comitry evinced in these and other condicts, reflect the highest hogor on the commanding officers and on the forces ergoged.

to country evinced in these and other confacts, reflect the highest hoper on the commanding officers and on the forces ergoged.

Filh—that the citizens of New York have reason to feel groud and happy in reflecting on the heroism shown by the soldiers they have assisted to place in the field, and that they will hold in grateful recollection the services of Hawkins and Ferrero and the gallant regiments led by them in the storming of Roanoke.

Sigh—That in placing this record on their minutes the Union before Committee desire that a with Rhode lend in the giory and honor which as a with Rhode lend in the giory and honor which as a first he name of Burnaide, illustrated equally in the transporter lations to those who have been spared to witness the triumph of the national arms must not be unaccompanied by a grateful tribute to the memory of the fallen in battle. The glory of Lyon and Baker is imperishable. Upon the same page illustrated by their names will appear those of the gallant Russell and the chivalrous De Montell. Lives given to their confury on the field of battle, in the cause of liberty, do not pass away, but are treasured as the richest possessions of a free people.

Righth—That this committee recognise in the recent exhibitions of loyal feeling in the Southwestern States and on the Southern seaconst the strongest evidence which can be given of the declining fortunes of the rebellion, and as furnishing in confection with recent successes of the army and any the surety middle to a success of the army and any the surety middle and the trans.

You -- That copies of these proceedings on transmitted to the departments of war and the navy, and put